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BRITISH IN S. INDO-CHINA PROCLAIM MARTIAL LAW

Issued by Major-General Gracey To Insure Law and Order In Occupied Area

Domei

SAIGON, Indo-China, September 20.—The United Press reported that the British Army, today, proclaimed martial law throughout Southern Indo-China.

Major General Douglas D. Gracey, Commader of the British Forces occupying Southern Indo-China, issued a proclamation forbidding the carrying of arms by anyone outside Allied Forces. He announced that crimes against public order would be treated as military offenses and that looters would be executed.

Sino-French Atmosphere Cleared

Domei

PARIS, September 20.—The New York Herald Tribune correspondent, William J. Humphrey, declared that T. V. Soong's conference with General Charles DeGaulle apparently had cleared the atmosphere between France and China. Humphrey's excerpts follow:

The French (provisional) government has been disturbed during the last several days by alleged refusal of the Chinese general to admit a leader of French resistance in Indo-China, General Alessandri, to Hanoi. The cordiality of the Soong-DeGaulle meeting apparently cleared the atmosphere on this score.

The incident was especially embarrassing to the French because lack of shipping facilities prevented their participation in the liberation of one of their major colonies. The Chinese have agreed to police the northern part of Indo-China and the British have landed troops in the south at Saigon.

Chinese and British forces have been welcomed enthusiastically as 'liberators' but nationalists have staged demonstrations against the French.

The present storm center is in Annam where revolutionary Viet Nam and Viet Minh political parties are active. France forced China to give up her sovereignty over Annam in 1885.

"Now, France is not only prepared to follow the lead of the United States and Great Britain in surrendering extraterritorial rights in China, but is willing to offer China a port and railway privileges in the northern part of Indo-China in order to give the far eastern member of the (major five nations) access to world trade."

U.S. LABOR DEPARTMENT IS BEING REORGANIZED

Truman Makes Decision, Also Renews Request for Unemployment Compensation

President Truman on September 18 decided on the reorganization of the Labor Department in an effort to cope with the mounting labor troubles, Secretary of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach revealed, according to a San Francisco dispatch. Mr. Schwellenbach, after the conference with the President, said that Mr. Truman "would announce the reorganization on Wednesday."

The Labor Secretary was quoted: "As soon as that is done we will get right square in the middle of the Detroit situation."

And this was the situation in Detroit. The CIO United Automobile Workers Union faced a revolt in its own ranks when it failed to persuade 4,500 workers at the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company to go back to work.

The three-week old strike forced the closing of the Ford Motor Company plant and threw 50,000 men out of work. And it is believed that the revolt in the UAW rank would hinder the Union's drive for a 30 per cent wage increase in the automobile industry. The strike was over the rehiring of three men.

Earlier the same day, President Truman renewed his request for the unemployment compensation of up to $25 weekly for a minimum of 26 weeks. The plan has been rejected by the Senate Finance Committee and the President's request indicates that the plan will be fought out on the Senate floor.

American Jews Start Drive

Domei

NEW YORK, September 21.—A $4,000,000 fund will be raised by American Jews to finance the establishment of a non-sectarian medical school in Palestine, to meet the shortage of doctors there. The plans call for three main buildings with provision for future expansion.

Hearty U.S. Approval Given Administration Of President Truman

Domei

NEW YORK, September 20.—American public opinion continues to express strong support for the administration of President Truman, according to the latest public opinion poll taken by Elme Roper. 64 per cent of persons polled, gave unqualified approval to the Presidents handling of domestic affairs. 18.1 per cent characterized it as excellent and 43.9 per cent said it was "good". Only 2.3 per cent called the President's action on home problem "poor" while 12.7 per cent labeled it "only fair."

U.S. NAVY WILL RETAIN PRESENT ISLAND BASES

List of Vital Points in Pacific, Atlantic Submitted to House Navy Committee

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 20.—Admiral F. J. Horne, Vice Chief of Naval Operations, told the House Naval Committee today that the navy will keep its present island bases, at least in caretaker status, until it is finally decided which islands the United States shall control permanently.

Horne and Rear Admiral W. L. Burrough submitted the list of major and secondary bases the navy expects to retain permanently.

Admiral Burrough said the list is tentative until final arrangements for control of the islands are made.

The list included the following islands in the Pacific.

Major Bases:
1. Pearl Harbor
2. Guam—Saipan area
3. Philippines
4. Manus in Admiralties

Secondary Bases:
1. Kodiak Adak Balboa
2. Bonins-Volcano Group
3. Ryukyus
4. Tutu-Tawitawi
5. Subic
6. Leyte-Samar
7. Palau
8. Puerto Princessa
9. Galapagos
10. Attu
11. Johnston Island
12. Midway
13. Wake
14. Samoa
15. Eniwetok
16. Kwajalein
17. Truk

As Caretaker-Emergency Bases:
1. Dutch Harbor
2. Canton Island
3. Palmyra
4. Majuro
5. Ulithi

In the Atlantic the Navy plans to call for a major base in Puerto Rico-Virgin Islands area and for the following secondary bases:
1. Argentina
2. Bermuda
3. Guantanamo
4. Trinidad
5. Coco Solo

The Caretaker-Emergency Bases in the Atlantic would be located at:
1. Saint Thomas
2. Autigua
3. Georgetown
4. Great Exuma
5. Jamaica
6. Santa Lucia

Hold 'Starvation' Luncheon

Domei

NEW YORK, September 21.—A total of 200 guests were served one canned sardine, a small spoonful of rice and a banana on Tuesday at a "starvation luncheon" opening the drive to share food with the war victims in Europe. The luncheon served at the Town Hall Club here was presided over by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Muslim Sorry Attlee Made No Reference To Pakistan Scheme

Domei

LONDON, September 21.—The President of the All-India Muslim League branch in London, Mohammads Abbas Ali, said on September 19, "It is a pity that Prime Minister Clement Attlee made no reference to Pakistan which has been the life and death question to a 100,000,000 Muslims of India. The repetition of the offer which was rejected by both Congress and Muslim League reminds the Indians that Great Britain has won a war. It is a duty of the Muslims to tell Great Britain in the next general elections that they will not accept anything but Pakistan.

CURRENCY ISSUE WORRIES AUTHORITIES IN SHANGHAI

Puppet Money Circulated by Japanese Is Big Problem Now Facing Banks

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 21.—American correspondent William Winter reported from here recently that problems facing the Chinese military and civil authorities here are more complicated than in other regions and infinitely more than in the Philippines.

Mr. Winter reported: "It must be remembered that eastern Korea has been occupied by the Japanese for eight long years during which they flooded the area with puppet currency. The Japanese also occupied most of the choice dwellings and business properties. The problem now confronting China is how to replace the worthless puppet currency and replace it with the legitimate Chinese Government money.

"The Philippines where the occupation lasted only a few years, it was relatively easy to declare the invasion money worthless but here the puppet money has been the only available currency for many years and even banks have nothing but puppet bills. The best solution available seems that the puppet money be turned in and replaced by Government currency, and the government redeeming the puppet bills at very low rate.

"This would mean a great loss but the plan is expected to be announced soon and such loss will be charged up to the war. Recovering property from the Japanese is complicated by the fact that the Japanese occupants have done extensive looting, removing furniture, family hairlooms and even plumbing fixtures, which are all now untraceable.

"While the Japanese troops here have been extremely well disciplined and yet could have raised havoc during the recent weeks because they were fully armed before the Chinese forces arrived and took over the control, the dangerous fact is that these China-based Japanese are merely following orders from the Emperor and do not know why they have to quit war. They have been propagandized from Japan into believing that San Francisco and Washington have been bombed and believed that Japan was winning the war. Thus, the Emperor's order came as a complete surprise.

"Therefore it will be necessary to inform not only the Japanese in the homeland but the Japanese military in China that their Government lied to them in the past years of war. This means there is a big job ahead of the Americans as well as the Chinese in educating the Japanese both military and civilian."

Belsen Guards Denounced

Domei

LUENEBERG, September 21.—Brigadier General Glyn Hughes, British medical officer who first inspected the horrors of the Belsen concentration camp, testified for five and a half hours on September 18 against 45 Nazi guards of the camp, which was commanded by Joseph Kramer, notorious "beast of Belsen." General Hughes charged the defendants with neglect of an ordinary humanitarian rules in handling the inmates, failure to feed them and keep them clean and provide sanitation.

Jobs For American Workers

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 22.—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, in outlining on September 20 plans for a broad reorganization of his department, emphasized that the new program was aimed at the goal of 60,000,000 jobs for American workers. He said that he favored the extension of financial aid to Britain on the basis for promotion of peace and expansion of world trade on "a sound basis." He declared he believed that Soviet Russia would be more concerned with internal than external trade for the next 20 years.

U.S. Flag Raised on Woleai

Domei

PEARL HARBOR, September 22.—The United States Navy announced on September 20 that the United States flag had been raised for the first time in history on Woleai, Caroline Island. The surrendered Japanese garrison meanwhile continues to embark on a Japanese hospital ship. The Carolines were owned by Germany before the first World War and were subsequently mandated to Japan.

REPARATION TALKS BARED

Pauley in S.F. Interview Says Amount From Japan Undecided

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 21.—"The United States will demand the payment of reparations by Japan in kind and materials," declared Edwin Pauley, American member of the Allied Reparations Committee, last night at a press interview here on his way to Tokyo.

He further said, "At present neither the exact amount of damage nor the amount of reparations has yet been decided. The urgent problem is to eliminate everything which may enable Japan to take arms again."

China Demands Reparations

Domei

LONDON, September 21.—Regarding the reparations to be demanded by the Chinese Government and the disposal of Japanese war criminals, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh now attending the Council of Foreign Ministers in London made the following statement today:

"The Chinese Government will probably demand reparations in the form of industrial facilities which Japan owns in Manchuria and China. The punishment of Japanese war criminals must be started with those who were responsible for the exploitation conduct from the time of the Manchurian Incident to the end of the War of Greater East Asia. The administration and legislation must be decided by the Japanese Government itself after the establishment of a new Government following the general election."

Touching on the Chungking-Yenan relations, Mr. Wang further said, "The Chungking-Yenan relations are on the road of improvements and within a few weeks, agrements will be reached on general principles."

U.S. CONGRESS WITHHOLDS ACHESON'S CONFIRMATION

Comments on MacArthur's Commitment on Japan Ires Senate Leaders

The U.S. Congress is delaying confirmation of Dean Acheson as Undersecretary of State because of Acheson's comments on General Douglas MacArthur's new commitment that only 200,000 men will be needed to occupy Japan six months from now, according to a San Francisco dispatch dated September 21.

Senator Kenneth Wheery, Republican from Nevada, said that Mr. Acheson had blighted the name of MacArthur. Senator Chandler, a Kentucky Democrat, said, "the General has been insulted by Acheson's statement that the occupation policy is being made in Washington and not in the field." Senator Chandler said that the Senate had better reexamine Acheson's qualifications if "he undertakes to upbraid a fellow who has made a very fine record and who actually occupied Japan with little or no loss of life."

On the other hand, Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the majority leader, said, "It was Acheson's aim to make it plain that the policy of this country toward Japan will be determined by the Government of the United States and not by the army or navy or any officer of the army and navy.

As a follow-up to Mr. Acheson's statement, the AP sources learned that General MacArthur was ordered on Thursday to purge Japan of its ultra-nationalist leaders from both public and private positions of power. A statement of policy for the General to follow was said to have been drafted by the War, State and the Navy departments.

SOMERVELL WANTS TO QUIT

Head of U.S. Army Service Forces Makes Request to War Dept.

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 22.—The War Department disclosed on September 20 that General Brehon Somervell, Chief of the Army Service Forces, has asked to be relieved of duty upon the retirement of General George C. Marshall as Chief of Staff. There has been no announcement concerning General Marshall's retirement.

General Somervell, who has headed the service forces since March 1942, made his request under army regulations which makes the granting of request mandatory since he has completed more than 35 years service.

War Damage Suffered By P.I.

Domei

MANILA, September 22.—The Philippines Government estimated that the war damage to the Philippines is $500,000,000.

LONDON RAPS GEN. WILSON

London Unable to Comment Until Interview Text Confirmed

Domei

LONDON, September 21.—Official quarters in London who have not as yet received a full report on the interview given to American newspapermen by General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, British representative on the Joint Staff Mission in Washington in which the General criticized the reduction of American military forces in the Far East and Europe, are unable to comment until the text has been confirmed. They point out, however, that any statement he may have made would be purely in his private capacity and in no way committed by the British Government.

If the version already received in London proves substantially accurate, it is certain that the attribution by General Maitland will cause something of a sensation coming as it does while the Council of Foreign Ministers is in session.

Such a political statement by a British military representative is, of course, far less significant than a similar statement made by a military representative of a country where generals commonly combine a political role with their military duties.

PROLETARIANS AGREE ON NEW SOCIALIST COMBINE

Plans Outlined at Big Conference; Mass Meeting to Be Held on Oct. 27

A round-table conference for the organization of a new socialist party in Japan through the amalgamation of former proletarian parties was held at the Kuramae Industrial Building, Tokyo, at 10 a.m. Saturday at the invitation of Professor Isoo Abe, Toyohiko Kagawa and Iwasaburo Kono.

More than 200 leading members of the proletarian movement in Japan including such prominent persons as Komakichi Matsuoka, Bunji Suzuki, Tetsu Katayama, Jotaro Kawakami and Kanji Kato were present at the conference.

Unreserved views were exchanged by the participants with regard to the character of a new proletarian party and it was decided that a new socialist party be formed and that a mass meeting for this purpose should be held in Tokyo on October 27. It was also agreed that a preparatory formation committee be set up.

The socialist party to be newly formed is expected to be participated in by many prominent scholars, writers and social commentators. Heie Okochi, former Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, Tatsuo Morito, former assistant Professor of the same school, and Yoshio Morimoto, former Director of the Railway Bureau in Niigata, will join the new proletarian party.

Export Goods Scarce

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 19.—Scarcity of merchandise is proving a more potent factor in restricting foreign trade than conditions, exporters declared in New York on September 13 in commenting on FEA action in lifting regulations. They said that FEA action in making it unnecessary to obtain export licenses for shipment would have little effect in stimulating trade because importers in foreign countries would still have to get licenses and the necessary transportation space would have to be allotted.

Johnston New Movie Czar

Domei

NEW YORK, September 21.—Eric A. Johnston, 48-year-old head of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, on Thursday was elected president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributers of America, succeeding Will Hays, who resigned after serving nearly 24 years.

Liaison Agency Decided

With a view to expediting the business of the Central Liaison Office the Finance Ministry has decided to establish an agency within the Liaison Office to handle payments of all the personnel and material expenditures needed for the Occupation Army.

MACARTHUR GIVES ORDER FOR ARREST OF DOIHARA

Is Step Forward in Allied Policy To Bring Hierarchy of War Criminals to Trial

Domei

LONDON, September 21.—General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the Allied Occupation Forces, has ordered the immediate arrest of General Kenji Doihara, commander of the First Japanese Army.

General Doihara, known as the "stormy Petrel of Manchuria" is the creator of the notorious Kwantung Army which has ruled Manchuria since it seized that territory from China. He is also called the "Lawrence of Manchuria." It was General Doihara who brought the former Chinese Emperor to Manchuria and played a leading part in the movement that ended by making him the Emperor of the Japanese-sponsored state known to the Japanese as Manchoukuo. He took over the First Japanese Army, when the former commander, Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama, committed suicide on September 12.

General Doihara had called on General Robert Eichelberger, comder of the United States 8th Army only two nights ago to give his assurance that he and his staff would do everything to facilitate the 8th Army's occupation tasks.

With the order for General Doihara's arrest, the policy of the Allied military authorities to bring the whole hierarchy of Japanese war criminals to dock, from the men at the top who formulated that country's policy of aggression and commanders who ruled over concentration camps, took another step forward.

The United States 8th Army today took into custody John Holland, an Australian, who is said to have broadcast Japanese propaganda over the Shanghai radio. His name appears on General MacArthur's list of wanted men.

The question of whether Japanese war criminals should be tried at some central point in the Pacific or at the various places where they have committed atrocities is now under consideration.

Meanwhile, the Australian Government has issued instructions to its forces to detain all Japanese officers and staffs of prisoners-of-war camps.

Australia Dealing with War Crimes

Domei

CANBERRA, September 20.—Prime Minister Jo Bo Chiefley declared today that in dealing with Japanese war criminals the Australian Government proposed to follow a course similar to that followed by the War Crimes Commission setup in Europe.

Mr. Chiefley said that his Government would not deviate from the machinery of the War Crimes Commission, and would stick to a uniform method in dealing with war criminals.

Ex-Reich Envoy Bares Secret

Allied authorities in Argentina have received interesting information from the former German Ambassador to Buenos Aires, Count Von Fermanond, who has mentioned the names of several prominent people in Argentina and their activities but details are still a military secret, declared U.S. Ambassador to Argentina Spruille Braden, who is leaving Buenos Aires soon to become the new Assistant Secretary of State for Latin-American affairs, according to a Buenos Aires report on September 19.

Aidromes in Atlantic

A new discovery by British scientists will soon make it posible for airdromes to be built in the mid-Atlantic, according to a New Delhi report on September 19. It said that one practical result of the discovery is a floating pier which can be rolled up, carried on board a ship and then rolled out again from the ship. This pier is made out of flexible canvas and can carry 9,000 pounds, and was used during the Normandy landing.

Nimitz H.Q. at Pearl Harbor

Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, has established his headquarters at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii, according to a New Delhi dispatch dated September 21. The advance headquarters on Guam closed simultaneously, the report said.

Lily Abegg Arrested

Miss Lily Abegg (or Sybille Abe), Swiss-German who made propaganda broadcasts from Radio Tokyo has been taken into custody by the U.S. 8th Army, it was announced on September 21 by the Public Relations Office of the general headquarters of the U.S. army forces in the Pacific.

Kawai Being Groomed For Vice Minister Job In Foreign Office Shift

Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida is contemplating the renovation of the Foreign Office personnel in parallel with the proposed reorganization of the Central Liaison Office. In this connection, it is believed likely that Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto will retire from his post and a large-scale reshuffle conducted among high officials. Domei reports that Tatsuo Kawai, new President of the Board of Information, is most likely to be given the concurrent post of Foreign Vice-Minister.

TOJO TO BE MOVED SOON FROM HOSPITAL TO JAIL

Gen. Eichelberger Announces Ex-Leader Improving Rapidly; Will Be Moved Within a Week

Lieutenant General Robert Eichelberger announced on September 20 that former Japanese Prime Minister Hideki Tojo will be moved into the Yokohama prefectural prison with other members of his Pearl Harbor Cabinet as soon as he recovers from his self-inflicted bullet wound, according to Domei.

General Tojo is reported to be improving rapidly at the army hospital in Yokohama and all indications are that he should be able to move within a week.

Tojo's 'Scandalous Action'

William McGaffin in a dispatch to the Chicago Daily News from Tokyo reported that General Hideki Tojo's name was blackened during the height of the war through his "scandalous action" in accepting a "¥1,000,000 mansion" as a "gift" from the Mitsubishis to whom he had given a fat contract, according to Domei.

McGaffin's dispatch said:

"This information comes to me from a Japanese whose identity I have promised to withhold to spare him possible trouble. According to his story, this action by Japan's 'Pearl Harbor Premier' is known generally throughout Japan."

He explained, "Tojo shocked the Japanese public by forgetting the first precept of Japanese generals, which is that they must lead the simpler life. What shocked Japan's sensibilities further it seems was that Tojo not only accepted the expensive mansion, but boldly attempted to sell it. There were no bidders, however, so Tojo lived in the mansion himself until the B-29's destroyed his ill-gotten gains.

"My informant said," McGaffin continued, "he was surprised that Tojo had not been assassinated. The answer perhaps is the personal police guard that Tojo always kept about himself. No one—not even peasants—refer to him now with traditional courtesy of 'his excellency' which is an insult."

SOVIET TROOPS WITHDRAWN

Censorship Also Lifted in Iran, Foreign Head Tells Parliament

Domei

TEHERAN, September 21.—Soviet troops have been withdrawn from Teheran and Soviet censorship in the city has been lifted, Iranian Foreign Minister Anushirawan Sepahbodi told Parliament today.

He said that he has been informed by Soviet Ambassador in Teheran Maximov that Soviet forces had left yesterday and that instructions to lift censorship have been received from Moscow.

The Allies had agreed to maintain their forces in Iran by the treaty of January 1942 which provided that all such forces must be withdrawn within six months.

Backed Jews' Persecution

Domei

BERLIN, September 22.—Records of the Nazi Party's own highest secret tribunal, which have been unearthed here after being hidden for seven years, flatly assert that the party's top leadership was responsible for the bloody program of the Jew in 1938, the American News Agency reported.

N.Z. Ratifies Charter

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 22.—New Zealand on September 19 became the fifth nation to complete action necessary to bring the United Nations Charter into force. The New Zealand Minister to the United States deposited his country's instrument of ratification with the State Department on the same day.

B-SCRIPS LEGAL TENDER BY IMPERIAL ORDINANCE

Non-Acceptance Liable to Punishment, Finance Ministry Regulation Provides

The Finance Ministry announced in the Official Gazette under date of Septembed 24 the urgent Imperial Ordinance and its regulations by which the military scrips marked B issued by the Occupation Army of the Allied Forces were ordained as legal tender. The step taken by the Finance Ministry was based on the instruction given by the General Headquarters of the Allied Forces.

The military scrips marked B are now passable in all official and private transactions in Japan as of equal value to the notes issued by the Bank of Japan, coins and extraordinary auxiliary coins.

It is provided in the regulations that those who refuse acceptance of the military scrips are liable to imprisonment of not more than three years or a fine not more than ¥5,000. For the convenience of the officers and men of the Allied Forces the Finance Ministry urges the people to accept the military scrips willingly.

In the light of the fact that the people are not aware of the kinds of the military scrips the Finance Ministry will publish illustrations and a list of the various military scrips in the Official Gazette.

The Finance Ministry's regulations, No. 79, read as follows:

"In accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945 the following has been fixed in regard to the Supplementary Yen Currency marked B issued by the Occupation Army of the Allied Powers.

"September 24, 1945.

"The Supplementary Yen Currency marked B issued by the Occupation Army of the Allied Powers is passable without limitation in all official and private transactions as legal tender and is exchangeable with the notes issued by the Bank of Japan, coins, small notes and extraordinary auxullary coins issued by the Government as of equal value to them.

"Any person who refuses to accept the Supplementary Yen Currency marked B is liable to imprisonment of not more than three years or a fine of not more than ¥5,000.

"The regulations are in force on the day of its promulgation."

CHINA GETS 8 WARSHIPS

Obtained From U.S.; British Navy Also to Contribute Ships

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 22.—The United States Government has given eight warships including four destroyers and four submarine chasers to China. They will be manned by Chinese crews and are expected to arrive in Chinese waters within the next six weeks.

Rear Admiral Tong Shih-hai said that Britain had indicated that she would contribute light cruisers, destroyers, and a number of gunboats. About 1,000 officers and men of the Chinese navy are now undergoing instruction in Britain and America.

The Chinese Admiral added that if China is given sufficient war vessels by the United Nations, she could perform the major task of patrolling the Far Eastern waters for the United Nations.

POLISH FRONTIER CHANGED

New Line to Run From Ahlbeck to Western Bank of Oder River

Domei

BERLIN, September 22.—Marshal Georgi Zhukov, Commander of the Russian Forces in Berlin, returned from Moscow on September 19 and told the Polish emissaries that the frontier between Poland and Germany will be changed.

He said the new line will run from Ahlbeck to the western bank of the Oder River opposite Gjenfenyaven. The decision gives Poland the ocean port on Swinemuende, island of Wellin, city of Poelitz, which has synthetic gasoline plants, and the fishing towns of Neuwarp and Zeigenport.

About 12,000 Germans are living in the area but will be evacuated.

Atcheson Arrives in Tokyo

George Atcheson Jr., of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the U.S. State Department, who was recently appointed by President Truman to be political adviser to General Douglas MacArthur, arrived in Tokyo on Saturday afternoon, according to the announcement by General MacArthur's Headquarters. Mr. Atcheson went directly from the Atsugi airport to the Imperial Hotel where he is billeted, the announcement said.

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Democracy and National Character

In his official statement of September 9, General Douglas MacArthur, the Supreme Allied Commander, explained that the objectives of the Allied occupation of Japan are the "abolition of Japanese militarism and military nationalism, encouragement of liberal tendencies and processes in Japan . . . , and the creation of conditions which will insure that Japan will not again become a menace to the peace and security of the world."

These are aims which will win the approval of all the right-thinking elements among the Japanese themselves. Whatever consternation the discredited leaders of the old order may feel, there can be no question that the vast majority of the common people of Japan, despite their inscrutable and undemonstrative Oriental exterior, welcome and applaud at heart the statement of General MacArthur. For they have learned through their recent bitter experiences the folly of the rule of armed might, and they have had occasion to reflect upon the saying of the ancient Chinese sage Sun Tze that "military forces are lethal weapons." In fact, most of the common people of Japan have always been inclined to think in this fashion, but have been prevented from doing so only by pernicious propaganda or force.

There is no resentment against the purpose of the occupation. There is no evidence in Japan of the rise of a nationalistic resistance movement such as that stirred up in Germany by Johann Gottlieb Fichte during the time of the Napoleonic occupation. There is not even an unorganized latent hostility toward the Allies among the general population.

This lack of hostile feeling toward the Allies is not something which has suddenly developed since the occupation, but it is something which had been in evidence right through the war. Although the people fought and worked courageously and faithfully during the war, they did so out of an abstract conception of duty and obligation toward the State rather than out of any spontaneous feeling of hatred toward the enemy. The strenuous efforts made by the Government to whip up the feeling of hostility against the enemy, and the extremely indifferent response of the general public, are well known matters of recent memory. Hence, although it is obvious that the Allied public mistrusts the sincerity of the apparently sudden volte-face of Japan from militaristic nationalism to the peaceful democracy, to those who know the real situation it is clear that the present trend of Japan is not an artificial pretense but the liberation of a heretofore suppressed latent natural inclination.

The question arises, however, as to whether Japan is capable of becoming a real democracy. Despite her desire and inclination, can she, in the light of her historical tradition, succeed in becoming a democracy? The answer to the question lies in what is meant by democracy. If democracy means a political structure like that of the Anglo-Saxon countries, the answer must be that, although Japan may be able to imitate its outward forms, it will never take firm root. For the political system of any country, if it is to function properly, must be the natural product of its history and traditions, its geographic environment, its economic circumstance, and its political experience. A country like Japan, which possesses a history of 2,600 years and which emerged from feudalism less than a century ago, cannot be overturned suddenly from its foundations and transformed into a political structure similar to that of the Anglo-Saxon countries.

If, however, democracy means a political and social system in which the will of the people prevails, then there is little doubt that democracy can be made to flourish in Japan. It will be a Japanese type of democracy which will be different from the Anglo-Saxon type of democracy, but it will be democracy none the less. Different though this Japanese democracy may be in its outward manifestations from its Anglo-Saxon counterpart, it will be motivated by the same ideals and will achieve the same ultimate results.

How two widely differing forms of expression, arising out of the different backgrounds of two peoples, may still be inspired by the same motives and attain the same ends is well illustrated by the late Dr. Inazo Nitobe's story about the making of gifts. "In America, when you make a gift, you sing its praises to the recipient", he wrote; "in Japan, we deprecate or slander it. The underlying idea with you is, 'This is a nice gift; if it were not nice I would not dare to give it to you, for it would be an insult to give you anything but what is nice.' In contrast to this, our logic runs: "You will not accept anything I can lay at your feet except as a token of my good will; so accept this, not for its intrinsic value, but as a token. It will be an insult to your worth to call the best gift good enough for you." Here, in the making of gifts, the aim is the same: to express respect and friendship to the other. But the mode of expression in performing the act is utterly different.

In the same manner, Japanese democracy may express itself in an utterly different form from American or British democracy, but the aim and the result will be the same. Since national customs are the result of long history and traditions, it would be unreasonable to expect a change overnight. Hence effort must be made on the one side to avoid as much as possible the use of expressions which may be open to misinterpretation; but on the other side, care must also be taken not to mistake differences in mode of expression for differences in motives or aims.

It may be assumed, therefore, that the tacit approval given by the Japanese people to General MacArthur's statement of the Allied aims indicates the willingness and readiness of the people to discard militaristic nationalism and to advance toward democracy. But for that democracy to take firm root, it must be a form of democracy suited to the distinctive national characteristic of the Japanese people.

TO STUDY POSTWAR ISSUES

Special Commission Headed by Premier Established

The Government established a commission for the deliberation of urgent postwar problems with the object of putting into force as quickly as possible various measures relating to reconstruction of devastated areas, conversion of the munitions industries into peace industries and employment problems. The decision to organize the commission was reached at the Cabinet meeting held on September 11. The Government sought men of ability and wide experience from civilian circles for the members of the commission.

The Imperial sanction for the appointment of the following persons as members of the commission was obtained on September 19 and the members of the commission were formally appointed by the Cabinet under date of September 19.

As President of the Commission, Prime Minister H.I.H. General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni was appointed and Prince Fumimaro Konoye as Vice-President.

Members of the commission follow:

Zenjiro Horikiri, Dr. Kotaro Tanaka, Dr. Izutaro Suehiro, Viscount Masotoshi Okochi, Kenjiro Matsumoto, Masao Tajima, Dr. Riki Sano, Tadaatsu Ishiguro, Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Shozo Toda, Yusuke Tsurumi, Dr. Masataka Ota, Budaiyu Kogure, Torao Oita, Kunio Miura, Mitsu Kono, Reisuke Ishida, Kamezo Nishihara, Aiichiro Fujiyama, Yoshio Tominaga, Koichi Kawakami, Komakichi Matsuoka, Shoji Arai, Keizo Seki, and Takeshi Kajii.

Special members include:

Dr. Yasuma Takada, Heigaku Tanabe, Shingoro Takaishi, Kojiro Tsutsumi and Michiharu Tajima.

100 Hurt in Johannesburg

More than 100 people were taken to the Johannesburg hospital for treatment after the skirmishes between Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa General Jan C. Smut's forces and those of Dr. Dr F. Malan's Nationalist Party, according to a Johannesburg report on September 19.

KAGAWA, OTHER LEADERS ORGANIZING PEACE BODY

Objective Is to Assist International Amity Through National Reconstruction

Toyohiko Kagawa, eminent Christian welfare worker, and other prominent leaders in different walks of life, are now actively pushing plans for the inauguration of an International Peace Association. These leaders stress that, with the termination of the war, there must be clear thinking, a new realization of truth, genuine repentence, and calm resolve to face the changed situation, so that the evils of militarism may be eradicated and unified efforts, made for the peaceful construction of a new Japan. They feel that materialization of their plans will assist in the attainment of the common objective, by promoting, first, full cooperation among the people in the establishments of stable cultural and economic foundations, and, second, amity with other nations.

The declaration of the aims and purposes of the projected International Peace Association follows:

INTERNATIONAL PEACE ASSOCIATION
Declaration

The curtain of darkness has been lifted. A new age has dawned right before our own eyes. A new Japan is rising to carry out its mission of peaceful national reconstruction. The mixed feelings of disappointment, stupor, despair, grief misgiving, suspicion, indignity and hatred with which we had been harassed in the past are being completely wiped out. Their place is being taken by clear thinking, a new realization of truth, a calm resolve, and, within even the reduced limits of our territory, a pent-up energy and surging ardor to uproot and eradicate militarism from among us to facilitate the peaceful construction of a new Japan.

To supervise properly the actual working of these new forces the Allied Occupation Forces have already landed in our midst as provided for in the instrument of Surrender.

Our efforts will be seen on one hand in the exercise of full cooperation in the building up of a new industrial and agricultural Japan, and, on the other, in the promotion of amity with other nations in which our endeavors must be based upon international justice, humanity, and laws. We expect to exercise our traditional virtues of perseverance, tolerance, courtesy, benevolence, and courage. Thus must the objective of our endeavors be brought to a successful and happy consummation for the benefit of all.

Now, at the founding of this International Peace Association, we hereby issue this document as a declaration of our aims and purposes.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE ASSOCIATION
Aims and Purposes

1—We are committed to the proposition of protecting and safeguarding our national polity, by working for unity and harmony among our people, and by endeavoring to propagate democratic principles, political and otherwise, among them.

2—We abide by the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration.

3—We expect to make Japan the center of a new cultural development, by having fashioning her as the meeting place of Oriental and Occidental civilizations.

4—We advocate equality of human races. We expect the attainment of security of livelihood for our people. We stand against the odium of racial prejudice. We are absolutely opposed to communism and nihilism.

5—Assisting in the development of our peaceful industry, and encouraging at the same time scientific originality, discovery and invention, we intend to contribute toward the realization of the same for the benefit of our people and of mankind at large.

6—We respect freedom of speech, press and religious worship.

7—We desire to help promote Japanese amity and good will with foreign nations.

8—We intend to give our best efforts to the reform and improvement of our educational systems.

9—We are firmly determined to eradicate and uproot, in name as well as in substance, the evils of militarism from among us.

10—We stand for universal suffrage and, accordingly, will help in securing franchise for our womanhood.

11—We will pay special attention to the labors and exertions of our people for the earliest possible consummation of their peaceful national reconstruction.

12—We aspire to promote amity and friendship between our people and the Allied Occupation Forces.

Board of Judges Planned

The United Nations Board of Judges will be set up to try Japanese war criminals, General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters disclosed on Wednesday, according to INS correspondent Howard Handleman in Tokyo.

His Majesty Conducts Fall Equinoctial Rites At Palace Sanctuaries

The Festival of the Autumnal Equinox, a Shinto festival in memory of the Imperial ancestors, was solemnized before the Koreiden and the Shinden, two of the three Sanctuaries within the Imperial Palace compounds, beginning at 10 a.m. on Sunday, with His Majesty the Emperor personally officiating. The function was attended by the Imperial Princes in Tokyo and high Government officials representing various institutions. Attired in the traditional, yellow ceremonial robes, His Imperial Majesty made His appearance at the Koreiden and with the assistance of Prince Kinteru Sanjo, Chief Court ritualist, and conducted solemn rites to the spirit of the Imperial ancestors. The same function was then held at the Shinden, another Sanctuary.

DR. MAJIMO AND MISSION ARE VICTIMS OF TYPHOON

Tragedy Befalls Party Dispatched by Kyoto University To Study Atom Damage

Dr. Shunichi Majimo and many other members of the Medical and Physics Departments of Kyoto Imperial University fell victim to the typhoon of the night of September 17 when they were making investigations into the damage done to Hiroshima by the atomic bomb.

Dr. Majimo and his party by order of their school commenced activities at their headquarters established in the Ono Hospital in the suburbs of Hiroshima City on September 15 and were overtaken by the fatal typhoon only two days later.

After having received on the night of September 21 the report of the unexpected death of Professor Majimo, one of the highest authorities on aeronautical science, and others, the Kyoto Imperial University immediately dispatched a rescue party of four to Hiroshima.

Among the victims who perished are Professor Majimo, Assistant Professor Shinsho Nishiyama, and lady physician Shimatani. Reported as missing are Tadatsugu Okubo, lecturer on internal medicine, Mitsuakira Shimamoto, assistant in the Pathological Section, Jutaro Hori, lecturer in the Physics Department, Teruichi Mitani, post-graduate student, and Makoto Murakami, assistant lecturer. Among the injured are Assistant Professor Masamichi Kimura, and two students named Nishikawa and Takai.

CRIPPS EXHORTS TRADERS

Sees Need for Britain to Regain Her Peacetime Commerce

The need for Britain to regain her peacetime trade was emphasized once again on September 20 and this time by Sir Stafford Cripps himself, the President of the Board of Trade, according to a London dispatch.

To sales managers in London, Mr. Cripps said, "We must replace the benefits of the Lease-Lend by imports exchanged for exports from this country. To obtain the food and raw materials we need will depend on how export-minded we become."

The President of the Board of Trade pointed out, "If we are to reap the benefits of the gallantry our people displayed on the field of battle during the last six years, we shall do so by the salesmanship of our goods especially on the export market of the world."

Another angle on Britain's drive for exports came from Sir John Anderson, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer, who declared, "If we are to increase our exports, we must make the fullest use of new sciences and progress industry and use to the best possible advantage the skill and aptitude of our people."

ENGLISH CONVERSATIONS

New School Slated to Be Opened Here on November 1

An English conversation school will be founded with Tomio Muto, former chief of the First Section of the Board of Information, as principal. Those who will be sent from the Foreign Office, government offices and companies, and others who have basic knowledge of English are qualified to enroll at the school.

Applications will be received from early next month and the class work will start from November 1. Well-experienced English speaking teachers will train the students from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. daily in the technique of interpretation, making addresses in English, and writing journalistic English. The course is limited to six months. The school will also be open in the evening for those who have a basic knowledge of English.

REPENT PAST MISDEEDS, DR. TANAKA TELLS JAPAN

Bureacrats, Public Opinion Moulders Urged to Build Up Moral Nation

(Continued From Yesterday)

Thus, it was that into the hands of the State, that is to say, the politicians, soldiers, and bureaucrats who had no knowledge, was placed the matter of judging what was good and what was beautiful. If liberalism is improper in the sense that it seeks to make the self-seeking will of the individual or experience the standard of valuation it is equally inappropriate if things are left to the judgment of the State or the State or experience.

In this way, what was right, what was good and what was beautiful came to be dethroned from their exalted positions and reduced to were instruments for the execution of the realistic politics and the power policy of the State. They were, sad to think, turned into the slaves of the State. There was no emphasis placed on the need for the conscientious and inward observance of the great principles of morality concerning the individual and the family clearly set forth in the Imperial Rescript on Education.

No attempts were made by the people to act up to the teachings of the Rescript. There was an endeavor to stimulate the feeling of patriotism. But it was motived by the desire of those who made it to show they were the only persons actuated by patriotism. Every where lip-service was paid to patriotism, and the inculcation of virtue was a matter of form. There was general indifference to the clauses of the Constitution concerning the freedom of the subjects. There were occasions when these clause were openly defied. Freedom died out. Character shrank. The living in the people and their creative power become weakened to an extreme degree. Apart from the economic power, it was impossible to think, as far as its thought and sense of morality which were of great importance were concerned, that Japan was in a position to talk of a total war against the formidable enemies in the Allied countries.

There is another fact on which the people are bound to reflect. It is concerned with the responsibility of the moulders of opinion.

The majority of them have ever since the Meiji era made it their business to take in which is superficial in Western ideas. They have sought after only what was new. They have been the followers of fashions. They have made it their concern to have the more immediate of the requirements of the mass of the people fulfiled. They have made no scruples about changing sides. They have openly and skilfully taken advantage of national situations. The lack of definite ideas on the part of the populace and their short memory helped to bring about a situation which found the world of thought in Japan in a state of anarchy, under the rule of these moulders of opinion. They lacked in definite views and were without conviction such as is found in martyrs, and easily submitted to dictatorship. The dictatorship of the followers of the doctrine of Marxism years ago was the result of action of the intelligentsia in trying to get into the favor of general populace. The dictatorship of totalitarianism of recent years was an attempt to curry favor with the ruling power. Both dictatorships revealed the fundamental defects in the Japanese world of thought.

With the fall of the Tojo Cabinet there was a general use of the slogan "Make the press free." We then doubted whether there were in the views of the moulders of opinion ideas worthy of being embodied in speeches and expressions which were to be set free from the restraints which had been oppressing them.

We are reminded that we had at all times to regret profoundly the attitude of the conductors of influential dailies and general magazines. We make full allowance for the fact that there was an oppressive control of their activities and a strict censorship of their publications. But did they make any effort to utilize what freedom with which they were left to make their views prevail? Is it not that they were preoccupied with putting themselves further in good standing with the ruling forces than it was necessary for them? Is it not that they endeavored to put themselves in line with the bureaucrats who in their excessive fear of the military and the rightist element in the nation thought only of establishing themselves in their favor? Is it not that there were many writers and scholars who were cautious in making use of the small amount of the freedom that had escaped destruction? Is it not that they preferred adopting the attitude of being engrossed in questions rather than uttering expressions which were contrary to their convictions or of maintaining the silence of gold? Is it not that the publishers of general magazines followed the business policy of holding the interest of the mass to their publications by admitting into their pages persons who would strike the imagination, like the decorations in the windows of department stores, without paying the least attention to the sort of inward life lived by them, and without making any attempt when they happened to be recent converts from the leftist to the rightist doctrines to see whether their writings might be considered conscientious or mere tools for gaining popular favor?

Things have now changed. The country finds itself in a position where there is no alternative for it to follow except that of discarding militarism and totalitarianism as national policies and adopting pacifism and democracy. We hope to see that the attitude of our country is not one implying that it has been forced by the pressure of the world situation to adopt that attitude. It must be an embodiment of a whole-hearted conviction that it must be adopted as it is based on pacifism and democracy which are basic principles to regulate both domestic and international activity. If this is not the case, then we shall have to regard it in the same way in which once we regarded the attitude of converts to the leftist doctrines who had to write "personal notes" concerning their state of mind under the compulsion of the authorities. It should be noted that the Allied countries are not so muddle-headed as to lose an insight into the character of the change in national policy.

We, people, on our part, need to be on our guard against the writers in newspapers and magazines who will take occasion to repaint their sign boards skilfully to conform to changed conditions. It may be that what they speak or write will be compatible with the domestic and international policies which will be followed by Japan in the future. So long as these expressions are motived by the desire to float with the stream and take advantage of the situation, they will not be of the least help toward construction of a State based on morality but will be a hindrance to the realization of the project. In parenthesis here will be a succession of writers and journalists with a lack of the sense of responsibility, changing sides and taking up internationalism and pacifism. There are signs of this already happening.

The fact is that constancy of thought is the thing which is required of the moulders of opinion as the minimum and the maximum demand. It represents their very life which they ought to defend to the last moment.

Where is the spirit of making sure the strait observation of the Imperial Rescript ending the war?

Our attitude should not be the attitude of one who thinks he has no choice but to obey the Imperial command now that the Imperial Rescript has been issued, this in spite of the fact that he was unwavering in his resolution to carry through the war of resistance.

The right attitude in observing the Imperial Rescript is that of acquainting ourselves in the closest manner with the inevitable nature of the circumstances of the issuance of the Imperial Rescript and realizing in the keenest way the extent to which we were blind mentally and lacking in knowledge.

We must not think of our defeat in the war as a mere failure.

What we fear most is that it was something more than a military defeat and that it was a moral defeat, likewise. The so-called universal penitence must take on a moral character.

If pacifism and the principle of the human race are right and if militarism and racialism are wrong, then this conception must be applicable not only to the future but also to the past. The past is required to submit itself to a rigorous self-examination in the sense which has been mentioned. It is required of the nation to repent its sins with the poignancy of feeling seen in a penitent religious following. If reflection is the way of virtue for an individual, so it is for a State. We must reflect before we blame others. So, modesty is a virtue in a State as well as in an individual. The failure to reflect and self-conceit are evils in a State that are bound to lead to its fall.

We from our hearts, regret the use of the atomic bomb by America. But supposing that we had similar inventions and that it was possible for us to get near the cities and towns of enemy countries. Are there any among us who can flatly state on oath that taking into consideration its stand based on the principles of justice and humanity Japan absolutely would not have brought itself to use them for the purpose of recovering from its unfavorable position in the war or of securing victory?

There is a Biblical teaching that one who takes up the sword must perish by the sword. We relied on the sword and exposed ourselves to the danger of falling. Now the sword is about to be taken out of our hands. In this way we shall be definitely saved from the dangers of fall. In this way we can be in the van of what are called by the Allied countries as peace-loving countries.

With this conviction and in this state of mind we must set out to rebuilt Japan based on morality and contribute to world peace and the weal of the human race within limits set by the mission with which the Japanese race is charged.

(End)

TYPHOON SEVERELY HITS WESTERN PART OF JAPAN

Hiroshima Sustains Great Damage; Thousands of Houses, Communications Struck

Thousands of people were killed or rendered homeless, widespread damage caused and communications have been completely disrupted in Japan's Chugoku, Shikoku and Kyushu areas by the terrific typhoon which swept through these districts on September 17 and 18. The engineering section of the Communications Bureau in Hiroshima has mobilized all available help and materials necessary for repairing the damage, but due to the extent of the damage on railway lines and roads, two weeks are believed to be necessary to restore all communications back to normalcy. Important communication facilities, however, will be repaired within a couple of days.

Hardest hit were Hiroshima and the coast cities of Kure, Kaitaichi, Onomichi, Hatsukaichi, Otake, Etajima and other coastal areas. Telephones numbering 5,000 in Hiroshima and Kure were damaged and telegraphic communications have been cut between Hiroshima and Kure, Kure and Muroo, and between Hiroshima and Iwakuni. Due to the destruction of 12,000 meters of telephone lines, services in the suburbs have been suspended. Telegraphic and telephone services have been suspended also between Tokyo and Hiroshima, Matsuyama, Shimonoseki, Moji, Fukuoka and Seoul and between Osaka and Hiroshima, Shimonoseki, Moji, Fukuoka, Seoul, Kokura and Kumamoto.

The damage caused by the flood was the worst in some 50 years in Hiroshima Prefecture where some 2,700 people are reported to be missing. The houses which were either swept away or destroyed by the flood numbered some 6,000 and the houses which were inundated totalled some 50,000. Because of the suspension of traffic and communication facilities contact between Hiroshima Prefecture and other districts is being effected by foot.

Hiroshima, Kure and other cities along the Sanyo line have been severely hit by the typhoon. Food, clothes and other articles to aid the sufferers are being rushed to these cities. The victims of the typhoon in Hiroshima Prefecture are estimated at 130,000.

The bridges which were swept away by the flood numbered 933. Ships which were either swept away or sunk totalled 498. The damage done to the railway line due to the collapse of land numbered 52 places.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has instructed the prefectural governors to make investigations into the damage to agricultural products. Reports which reached the Home Ministry by Thursday morning indicate that the banks that collapsed in Aichi Prefecture numbered 13 and 20 per cent of the agricuultural products was damaged. The agricultural products in Gifu, Ishikawa and Fukui Prefectures were also damaged by the typhoon ranging from 20 to 30 per cent respectively.

Considerable damage was also done to apples in Aomori Prefecture, the apple producing center in Japan. It is estimated that 50 per cent of the apples fell from the trees during the time of the typhoon.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

ALLIED and neutral nationals who read and write English fluently and at least one other language, particularly Japanese, call at third floor, Tokyo Central Post Office Building for interview.

COMPETENT Japanese lady typist with good knowledge of English wanted in Tokyo.
Apply Box 252, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

DESIRE experienced English speaking Japanese cook and amah, man and wife preferable, for American officer.
Apply Box 263, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH speaking girls wanted in Ginza curio shop. Salary well paid.
Apply Box 261, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED Japanese translater, seeks position with foreign newspapermen.
Apply Box 273, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED translater for a foreign news agency, one who can translate Japanese into English quite well. Good pay for the right man.
Apply Box 253, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HOUSEKEEPER—English speaking Japanese lady, wanted by American officer. Pleate state particulars.
Apply Box 264, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

ACCOUNTANT - INTERPRETER, with many years' experience in American film company, seeks position in any capacity.
Apply S. Kurihara, [illegible] Takasago-cho, Adachi-ku, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED translator-typist and interpreter, male, seeks position in Tokyo.
Apply Box 274, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED German sausage maker and butcher seeks position.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

[illegible] speaking and writing fluently English, French, German, good working knowledge of Japanese, conversational and written, seeks position with responsibility.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE, educated in the United States, seeks position as interpreter.
Apply Box 275, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

AN ENGLISH lady with a grown up son, wants to rent a house or half a house with use of kitchen, European or Japanese style, furnished or partly furnished, in vicinity of Tokyo, Yokohama or Kamakura.
Apply Box 270, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LARGE foreign-style house preferably furnished, in Tokyo or suburbs, wanted immediately.
Apply Box 276, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

ATTRACTIVE Japanese lady's kimono wanted in exchange for American made soap, and other canned provisions.
Apply Box 265, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

FOREIGN made furniture—sitting and dining room sets, desk, couch, etc. available in Tokyo.
Apply Box 267, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HOUSEHOLD furniture for dining and drawing room, stoves, etc., of good make and in good condition for sale in Tokyo. Also two big stoves in Karuizawa.
Apply Box 279, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PIANO, baby grand, Crowly, British make, also music books. Inquire No. 2513, Karuizawa-Mikasa, or Kaufmann, care Swiss Legation, 16, Omote-cho, 2-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

SAFETY razor blades, Japanese made, best quality.
Apply Box 268, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

"GRAMOPHONES, Records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigarators, etc. office hours 2.00 to 4.30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo."

NEW or used standard typewriter (Underwood, Remington) immediately. Also rolling iron. Willing to pay a reasonable price.
Apply Box 271, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted.
Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy or exchange: man's umbrella, raincoat, large size, rubber boots, 11 mon, at a reasonable price or in exchange for foodstuff.
Apply Box 272, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy by private party kimono, dark ground, gay pattern. Also hand brocade obi, etc. Reply immediately stating price, age, etc.
Apply Box XZY, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy or exchange all copies of Nippon Times from August 19th to September 15th.
Apply Box 278, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WILEY Engineering Handbook series, Volume IV; Handbook for Electrical Engineers, third edition, Electric Power, willing to pay a good price or exchange. O. A. Gangl, care of Okura & Co., Ginza 2-chome, Tokyo.

Instruction

BALLROOM dancing—Tango, [illegible], Blues, Fox Trot, Boogie Woogie, Manila Medley. Private lessons under competent dance team.
Apply Ben Javier, 67 Shoto-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

YOU can speak practical Japanese within a week, for lessons approach V. B. Sheth, Tokyo-to, Kitatama-gun, Mitaka-machi Mure No. 343. (Five minutes from Inokashira Koen Station).

Miscellaneous

WILL repair rugs, curtains, draperies and table cloths. H. T. Matsumiya, [illegible] Building Ginza Yonchome. Phone Kyobashi (56) 1776.

General

NEW Souvenir Shop, Japanese silk clothes, dolls, handkerchiefs and printed pictures, by Toyooka Bussan Co. Ltd., President John Genichiro [illegible], address, Saitama-ken, Toyooka.

WILL Mrs. Tabor's cook kindly get in touch with 55 of 2-chome, Minami-cho, Aoyama, Akasaka, as soon as possible?

Professional Notices

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K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Room [illegible] ([illegible] floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-[illegible].